

JPRS 78446

6 July 1981

Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2359

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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6 July 1981

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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CARICOM SEEKS AREA ACTION AGAINST CHOLERA, OTHER DISEASES

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has called for urgent action to keep the 12-nation bloc free of cholera.

In a message marking World Environment Day, head of the CARICOM health desk, Dr Philip Boyd, warned "...the factors that now spread gastroenteritis and typhoid in some countries are the same factors that will spread cholera if we do not act soon."

The health expert listed the most important health hazards in the region as those arising from pollution of drinking water.

"Water-borne organisms are one of the chief causes of sickness and death," he noted. "They are the cause of the diarrhoeal disease that accounts for many deaths in children under five years of age and indeed deaths at all ages. They are the cause of dysentery, typhoid and cholera."

The community reaffirmed its commitment to the creation of a safe environment as an essential part of the strategy for human development.

The community has prepared a work programme to deal with diseases not only water-borne but carried by insects and rodents, Dr Boyd said.

Among the principal objectives of this programme are that every Caribbean family should have sufficient water, safe for drinking, inside the house 24 hours per day, as well as any approved system of disposal of excreta and liquid waste.

Chief features include a firm policy statement by each member government, the setting up of a regional environmental health institute in St Lucia, and a regional training programme.

Dr Boyd said: "Such a programme is of far-reaching significance for human wellbeing and human development in the area, because these issues bear upon the safety and productivity of a large proportion of our population and the survival of many of our children, because the problems are preventable at reasonable cost, and because the action programme includes measures that have practical meaning in the everyday life of the poor and underserved." (CANA)

KUWAIT-TUNISIA PETROCHEMICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--Kuwait, 17 Jun--Kuwait and Tunisia have signed two cooperation agreements. As a result, Petrochemical Industries Company will participate in the Jafaa Chemical Company project in north Tunisia, and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development granted a loan to help finance the expansion of Kaf Al Shaffer mine. Both countries will exchange experts in refinery and petrochemical industries. [Text] [GF181422 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 18 Jun 81 p 6]

CSO: 4300/23

ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SAUDI AID TO SOMALIA--The last Saudi aid consignment was delivered to the port of Mogadiscio today. This Saudi aid was ordered by his majesty King Khalid for the victims of the floods that hit Somalia recently. The aid included medicine, food-stuff, clothing and \$5 million. Taha Dughaythir, Saudi ambassador to Somalia, handed over the consignment at a celebration that was held on board the Saudi ship Taybah, which transported the consignment to Mogadiscio. [Text] [GF201955 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jun 81]

CSO: 4304/29

PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BAHRAINI DEPUTY RECEIVES MESSAGE--Manama, 24 Jun (QNA)--Deputy Bahraini Amir his highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah has received a message from Saudi king his majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. GNA reports that the message was conveyed by Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mansuri, Saudi Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, when he met with his highness Shaykh Hamad here today. In a statement following the meeting, al-Mansuri said that the message deals with the result of his majesty King Khalid's visit to Britain, France and Spain in relation to Arab issues. Al-Mansuri arrived in Manama last night from Doha within the framework of his current tour of Gulf Cooperation Council states. [Text] [JN241036 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jun 81]

COUNCIL SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES--Doha, 21 Jun (GNA)--'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council, arrived in Doha from Manama this evening on a 3-day visit to Qatar that is part of his current tour of the Cooperation Council states. QNA quotes Mr Bisharah as saying upon arrival that his visit is for the purpose of acquainting the Qatari officials with his concepts on the general secretariat's basic and functional structure. He added that the general secretariat's work is not routine work but a mission which necessitates that the utmost efforts be exerted to rally the Gulf human potential and benefit from this as much as possible in the interest of the Gulf Cooperation Council's member-states. On the Abu Dhabi summit for the Gulf Cooperation Council, he affirmed that the conference has taken steps which laid down the basis and general framework of the economic agreement that will be referred to the Supreme Council for approval. He pointed out that this agreement will be a cornerstone for unified Gulf action since the barriers between the one Gulf family will disappear. [Text] [JN212004 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Jun 81]

CSO: 4304/29

FIVE MUJAHID GROUPS FORM ISLAMIC LIBERATION ALLIANCE

Rawalpindi TAMIR in Urdu 23 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by staff reporter, Rawalpindi, 22 April: "Defeat of American Affiliated Groups in the Afghan Liberation Alliance; Supporters of America Excluded from the New Alliance"]

[Text] "The Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan" formed in the name of "Freedom for Afghanistan" by the coalition of five different Mujahid groups, has been dissolved due to severe internal differences and three groups of the alliance with the cooperation of another nonalliance group, have joined together to form a new alliance. According to well-informed sources, two American affiliated groups belonging to the former alliance, have been excluded from the new alliance. According to the current news from Afghanistan, severe differences have arisen among the five Mujahid groups which joined together in the name of "Freedom for Afghanistan" to form a coalition called "Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan." These groups included Mahaz Milli Islami, Jabha Najat Milli, Hezbe Islami Yunusi Khalis Group, Jamiyat-e-Islami Afghanistan and Harakat-e-Islami Afghanistan. The leaders of these groups have declared a dissolution of the alliance. According to well informed sources, differences in the alliance arose on the issue of American aid. The leaders of three groups of the alliance, Jamiyat-e-Islami Afghanistan, Hezbe Islami and Harakat-e-Inqilab are accusing the Mahaz Milli Islami and Jabha Najat Milli groups of protecting American interests to the point of extreme, which is detrimental to the national interest of Afghanistan. According to well-informed sources, Burhan-ud-Din Rabbani, leader of the Hezbe Islami Yunusi Khalis Group and Jamiyat-e-Islami Afghanistan and Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi, leader of the Harakat-e-Inqilab Islami, have now formed a new alliance with the participation of Hezbe Islami Hikmat Yar group. These leaders have signed a joint declaration appealing to the Mujahid groups to end their differences and unite. They have also announced a joint military operations program. Mahaz Milli Islami and Jabha Najat Milli groups have not been included in the new coalition.

9779

CSO: 4909/9

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL PRAISES SOLDIERS' MORALE

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Jun 81 p 14

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Supreme Defense Council, chaired by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, and attended by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i; Dr Mostafa Chamran; Brigadier General Fallahi, representative of the Joint Staff; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the Air Force; Morteza Reza'i, commander of the Revolution Guard Corps; and Dr Kharazi, head of the War Propaganda Headquarters.

At the end of this meeting, Hojjat ol-Islam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, regarding the matters discussed at this meeting, said: "The major portion of the rather lengthy meeting was taken up by the reports that the Headquarters Committee to Review the Army Plan which was being presented to the Supreme Defense Council."

He added: "As you know, two committees are engaged in settling this matter; one in the Majlis which is the Drafting Committee for the New Army Organization, and the other one is working in the Joint Staff, both of which have separate duties but are cooperating with each other. That is, there are two parallel proceedings which are acting to complement each other and achieve unified results.

He also stated that the members of the council had views and questions that were put forth and answered, and it was arranged that there would be more exchange of views on these matters.

Likewise, the spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council said: "In this meeting there were also brief discussions about foreign policy on purchases, the war fronts, and the National Security Committee which were attended by military representatives and elements."

Regarding the recent victories of the warriors of Islam, such as the victory of the brothers of the Revolution Guards on the Dar-e Khoyn front, he explained: "On the Dar-e Khoyn front, we had reports about territorial gains, capture of booty, casualties we inflicted on the enemy, and the many Baathist infidel soldiers taken prisoner by the warriors of Islam."

The spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council added: "On the eastern sector of Khorramshahr and Abadan where I was last week, the success of the fighting brothers was quite remarkable--of course, not success in advancing but with respect to the fighting morale and capability of our warriors who have very high morale."

He stated: "Although the weather on these fronts is very hot, the morale and prowess of the warriors of Islam--whether military brothers, revolution guards, or volunteers--is very good, and this in itself can be considered a victory."

TUDEH MAJLIS MEMBER IMPEACHED BY CONSTITUENTS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] In a letter to the revolutionary Majlis, the Islamic associations and organs of Veramin--while proclaiming their support of theocratic rule, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Majlis, the Three-man Committee, and all the Khomeyni-line organs--have strongly condemned the actions of Reza Esfahani, representative of Veramin, accused him of strengthening the counterrevolution and weakening the revolution, removed him from office, and have requested the Majlis to purge such persons.

This letter was signed by the following Islamic associations and organs: The Union of Islamic Associations of the Northern Area, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Education, the Reconstruction Crusade, the Association of Islamic Teachers of the Northern Area, the University Crusade of Abu Reyhani Biruni, the Headquarters for Friday Prayers, the City Council of Veramin, the Ascension Operations Headquarters, the Islamic Revolution Committee, Education Affairs, Pupils' Mobilization, the Mobilization Corps, the Islamic Association of Oil Extractors, the Islamic Society of Mamazand; the propaganda bureaus of Mishan, Pishva, and Palasht; the Islamic Society of the University of Abu Reyhan, and the Islamic Association of Sharifabad/Veramin.

CSO: 4640/20

TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT TO BRITAIN

Minister Confers With Carrington

JN241523 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1428 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] London, 24 Jun (INA)--Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi trade minister and Revolution Command Council member, met here today with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. The two leaders discussed bilateral relations in the commercial, economic, industrial and scientific fields and the means of promoting these relations. They exchanged viewpoints on current international issues of joint interest particularly the situation in the Arab region and the treacherous Zionist aggression against Iraq's nuclear installations.

The Iraqi trade minister conveyed Iraq's gratitude for the British stand in denouncing and condemning the Zionist aggression, and expressed Iraq's dissatisfaction with the UN resolution because it contained no economic or political sanctions that might deter the Zionist entity.

During the meeting, a discussion was made on Iraq's attitude toward the European initiative for settling the Palestinian problem and the Arab-European dialogue. The Iraqi minister briefed his British counterpart on the Persian aggression against Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and Iraq's stand vis-a-vis the peace initiatives taken by the various international organizations to settle the Iraq-Iran dispute.

Minister Holds Press Conference

JN241812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1724 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] London, 24 Jun (INA)--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, has stated that his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other British officials have been positive and fruitful. At a press conference he held here today, 'Ali said that his visit to Britain was aimed at signing an agreement between Iraq and Britain on economic, trade, technical and technological cooperation and on the means of promoting bilateral cooperation in the two countries' interest.

In his answers to reporters, the Iraqi minister said that Iraq is not satisfied with the recent UN Security Council resolution which condemned Israel. He said

that, if economic and political sanctions are not applied, confusion will prevail in the world as a result of such racist aggressions.

Bassan 'Ali said that his talks with Lord Carrington were also on President Saddam Husayn's call on world states to help the Arabs obtain atomic bombs in order to face the atomic bombs of the Zionists. The minister also said that Iraq's trade was not affected as a result of the war with Iran. Allocations for trade in 1981 investment programs have exceeded 1980 allocations by 30 percent, the minister added.

CSO: 4304/31

PFLP MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS KURDISH LEADER BARZANI

JN092105 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 81

["Text" of interview granted to PFLP magazine AL-HADAF by Mas'ud Barzani, leader of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, published on 2 May 1981]

[Excerpts] Question: The Kurdish people and their liberation movement have played a prominent role in the Iraqi people's struggle. More specifically, the period between the eruption of the 14 July 1958 revolution and the present time is considered an important epoch in the history of the Iraqi national movement's struggles. How do you assess the Kurdish movement's role during this period?

Answer: We consider this period as one of the most important stages of the Kurdish liberation movement because it was characterized by the diversity of phases and experiences.

We can assess it in the following way: If no democratic rule exists in Iraq, the Kurds cannot obtain their rights. In other words, if there is no confidence in one another between the Kurdish people and the ruling regime, the Kurds cannot obtain anything. There must be confidence, and this cannot exist except through the presence of a national, progressive and democratic regime. Once there is confidence, the Kurds can achieve many concrete gains and not merely words phrased into a statement which is then evaded, as happened on 11 March 1970 and as was the situation in 1958 when the 14 July revolution erupted.

I recall quite well the article contained in the constitution which said that the Arabs and Kurds have rights to the homeland. This article made the Kurds head to Iraq from everywhere. The Kurds became, particularly in Iraq, soldiers in defense of the republic. The Kurd's situation was much better than in 1970 when the 11 March statement was issued. In essence, this statement was a plot against the Kurdish people. This period convinced and proved to the Kurdish people the following fact: They have to struggle side by side with the national and pan-Arab forces in Iraq in order to establish a real national and democratic rule so that the people can obtain their rights.

Question: Throughout history, the Kurdish people's struggle has been characterized by a progressive form of struggle; namely, the armed work. To what extent does the Kurdish political movement's concepts of the scopes of political and technological work balance with the military effort?

Answer: To begin with, we must admit that we are fighting Kurds of the good type. However, we are so in the political and informational fields due to many reasons, among which is the nature of oppression against the Kurdish people. These people did not have the right opportunity to get their cultural and educational rights. This makes us say that the Kurds managed to be quite outstanding. We are suffering from backwardness on the political level. What we hope for now is to overcome this deficiency.

Question: The national liberation movement in the region and in some arenas is suffering from disruption and dispersion. This applies to a certain extent to the Iraqi national movement with its Arab and Kurdish sides. How do you view the issue of national unity?

Answer: In principle, we are with the unity of all forces and with cooperation. Never have we placed any conditions before any step or action aimed at national unity. This principle was approved in the ninth conference of our party--the Democratic Party of Kurdistan. A complete formula for unity within a broad national front should be sought, as this is the only guarantee for the overthrow of the regime and the advent of a democratic regime. At present, there are some formulas and attempts toward the rapprochement of the Iraqi opposition forces.

Question: You have previously indicated the importance of the Palestinian issue and the gravity of what it is facing. How do you view the size of the dangers threatening the region, where the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary quarters are planning more than one plot against the Palestinian issue and all those supporting it?

Answer: It is known that the Palestinian revolution is a revolution of people struggling for the restoration of their just and legitimate rights. All strugglers and progressive people in the world are dutybound to support this revolution, and this is what is happening. The Palestinian revolution is certainly the target of every imperialist scheme in the region. This is also the case with the Kurdish people's movement or even the national liberation movement in general.

Question: The negative effects of the Iraqi-Iranian war have extended on more than one level, including the issue of our struggle with the Zionist enemy. How do you view this war?

Answer: We have declared our stand in a frank manner since the first day of this war. It is a stand of support for the Iranian revolution. We have also frankly declared that if we were confident that this war were an Iraqi-Iranian war, we would have adopted another stand in our capacity as Iraqis. This war is an American-Zionist war prepared in cooperation with the reactionary regimes in the region with a view to curbing the peoples' aspirations. It is also aimed against every progressive regime or anti-imperialist force.

CSO: 4304/31

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICIAL ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

GF171947 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Jun 81 p 18

[Report on an interview with Mahmud al-Jaburi, Iraqi Public Works and Housing Ministry under secretary, given to AL-QABAS correspondent Sami 'Ashur bu Shakir in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpts] Shakir Mahmud al-Jaburi, Iraqi Public Works and Housing Ministry under secretary, has said Iraq constructed 2,400 km of paved roads inside Iranian territory during the first 8 months of the war. In an interview with AL-QABAS, he said that allocations for the housing and construction sector have doubled in 1981 and that the war has not affected work in this sector.

Mr al-Jaburi said, "We have constructed bridges thousands of kilometers long. They required 40 million sq meters of soil. This figure is equal to all of Iraq's paved roads before the 1968 revolution. This work was carried out by using our own resources and potential without any foreign aid." He added that Iraq has 11,000 km of roads, including the southern and northern regions.

He said the ministry has put forward a promising plan to build 3.4 million housing units in cities and villages. Some of them will be built by housing unions with the government's technical and financial assistance. The first part of the plan will be implemented in 1981. Mr al-Jaburi said the war has not affected the ministry's projects. "We are anxious to prove to the world that the war--despite the efforts and resources it requires--has not affected construction and housing projects in any way," he said. He added that the ministry is carrying out water and sewage projects at a cost of 680 million dinars. Allocation for the construction sector totals 2 billion dinars for 841 projects. More than 300 million dinars have been allocated to build universities and institutes, and 11 institutes have been completed. He added that the housing sector is receiving the government's greatest attention and assistance so proper housing can be provided for every citizen. The Land Bank granted 478 million dinars in interest free loans during 1980.

Mr al-Jaburi said, "The ministry will sign agreements for projects totalling 600 million dinars to construct new roads and bridges in addition to the highways that are being constructed on the eastern front. The allocations for projects from May 1979 until the end of April 1980 amounted to 122 million dinars." He said Iraq will be the first Arab country in the region to construct highways. Five roads

will be constructed, the shortest of which will be more than 120 km long. The total length of Iraq's highway system will then be 1,200 km. This will cost 1.2 billion dinars. These roads will link the country with Kuwait, Syria and Jordan.

In the field of airport construction, Mr al-Jaburi said, "Work on Baghdad International Airport--which will be completed by the end of 1982--is underway. Work on it began in April 1980. The project will cost 240 million dinars, and the airport will have two runways. Work is also underway on al-Basrah International Airport, which will be completed in 1983. Its contract was concluded after the war broke out, and it will cost 300 million dinars. The airport will have one runway and extensive and modern buildings. It is 15 km from al-Basrah."

The Public Works and Housing Ministry under secretary said, "We are now in the final stage of designs for al-Basrah International Airport. It is similar to the current al-Basrah Airport. There is another airport in Irbil Governorate. As for Baghdad International Airport, it will be completed before the nonaligned movement summit. It will have two runways, four big passenger halls and other flight services. It is designed to fulfill Iraq's requirements until the year 2000. Its annual capacity will be 10-12 million passengers."

CSO: 4304/31

OIL MINISTER ON TIES WITH BIG POWERS, GULF WAR

PM230901 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 20- Jun 81 pp 38-40

[Interview given to Rabah Munir Shaykh al-Ard by Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim in Geneva after the 25-26 May OPEC conference--exact date not given]

[Excerpts] Geneva--[Question] OPEC, in the establishment of which you played a major role, is accused of having created inflation, particularly in the Western world, leading to a deterioration in the standard of living of the workers and lower classes in general in Europe and America. What is your answer to this?

[Answer] This is regrettable. The Western media have been trying to distort the facts. They have enormous maneuvering capabilities in the information field. However, the fact is that the OPEC countries have only defended themselves to secure compensation for the minimum losses they have sustained and continue to sustain from the fluctuating value of the dollar and as a result of the inflation exported to OPEC countries from the industrial states.

[Question] Does OPEC play any role in defending the Third World?

[Answer] Certainly. We regard OPEC as the vanguard of the struggle in the Third World to change the state of economic relations and the world economic structure with a view to establish equal relations and a fair economic system.

[Question] Mitterrand has won the French presidency. Do you believe that relations between Iraq and France will improve during Mitterrand's regime?

[Answer] We hope so. This will become apparent through Mitterrand's attitude toward Arab relations as well as toward the Iraqi-French relations and Arab-French relations in the world because France has enormous interests in the Arab area dating back over 20 years. We hope that Mitterrand's socialist attitude will be compatible with the socialist line in Iraq. We also hope that relations between Iraq and France will be more fruitful.

[Question] What about your relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] They are good relations.

[Question] American intelligence has issued a new report denying a previous report which said that the Soviet Union wanted to attack the area because it needed the oil. It is now saying that it does not need to import but will continue to export. What is your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] We aspire to have the same relations with the big states as with small states. We look at the Soviet Union, America and China in the same way we look at ourselves irrespective of the size and might of any of these states. We want the relations between the Arabs in general and the big states, particularly between Iraq and the two superpowers, to be equal relations based on mutual respect and also on respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

[Question] Do you believe that the Soviet Union constitutes a threat to the Gulf?

[Answer] Should any state behave in a manner deviating from this framework (equal relations), we would regard it as a threat to the area. When a state behaves in a manner deviating from mutual interests or seeking expansionist ambitions, we would regard it as a hostile state and a greedy state, be it the Soviet Union, America or any other Western state. We want the Gulf to be for its people with regard to its defense, existence and interests without foreign participation.

[Question] The Iraqi-Iranian war is now in its 10th month. Do you have any statistics on Iraq's losses?

[Answer] The war is still going on. It is difficult to assess the losses of the Iraqi side or the Iranian side. Certainly, a war in which sophisticated weapons are used is not a military picnic. The Iranian side's primary targets have been civilian and economic installations in a bid to cover up its failure in the military field in the wake of the victories scored by the Iraqi Army. We hope that the losses will not be extensive.

[Question] Do you expect the war with Iran to end?

[Answer] This question must be addressed to the Iranian side. We have explained our stand in a clear manner and welcomed all initiatives. The Iraqi initiative for ending the fighting has conditions that guarantee our right to our territories and territorial waters, nothing more and nothing less. We have no ambitions or anything like that.

[Question] Is it possible that Iraq will join the Gulf [Cooperation] Council?

[Answer] It is too early. However, we are regarded as a Gulf state.

[Question] What is Iraq's attitude toward the war in Lebanon?

[Answer] The solution of Lebanon's problem lies in the unification of the Lebanese forces without any Arab or foreign interference.

[Question] Should Syria be subjected to a war, would Iraq defend Syria?

[Answer] Iraq considers any aggression against any Arab state aggression against itself.

CSO: 4304/31

BRIEFS

BONN-BAGHDAD SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--Bonn and Baghdad have signed a new scientific cooperation agreement. Diplomatic sources in London have told this reporter that the agreement was signed at the end of last month but, following the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, West German leaders requested it be kept secret for the time being. The agreement includes programs for training Iraqi students in West Germany. The diplomatic sources estimated that it includes also the transfer of information and the training of Iraqi experts in chemistry and in physics. According to the sources the agreement is an ominous one, because after the bombing of the reactor and the Iraqi Government's declaration that it was resolute in its intention to continue with its nuclear development program, the agreement is liable to aid Iraq in this. About a year ago, Germany decided to sell Iraq nuclear fuel rods, and only U.S. pressure blocked this deal. The agreement between Iraq and East Germany includes also economic and technological cooperation in the sphere of oil and the petrochemical industry. The agreement states that a joint committee at a ministerial level will be formed which will meet alternately in Bonn and in Baghdad in order to supervise the agreement and discuss ways to expand it. [Text] [TA231111 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4323/11

SEA-TO-SEA CANAL WILL REPORTEDLY AFFECT DEAD SEA INDUSTRY

Impact on Potassium Plants

TA180654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] [Announcer] Professor Amitay Katz, head of the Geology Department at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, yesterday warned about the impact of the sea-to-sea canal on the Dead Sea. He warned about possible changes in the chemical composition of the Dead Sea water which might damage the potassium plants and cause pollution. Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports:

[Begin recording] [Tzur] For over 1 year, a research team of the Geology Department examined in a field laboratory what would happen if water from the Mediterranean Sea were pumped to the Dead Sea upon completion of the sea-to-sea canal project. The main conclusion was that cast crystals are expected to form in the Dead Sea. If the cast crystals are big they will sink into the Dead Sea and the sea will be lucid and blue. If the cast crystals are small they will remain on the surface of the water and the Dead Sea water will turn from blue into white. This is of significance to the future of the region, according to Prof Amitay Katz, the head of the Geology Department at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

[Katz] What may happen is that the sea would become milky, white and murky. I am not talking about the damage to the aesthetics of the area--which is an entirely separate issue--but I am referring to the water's quality to reflect light, on the energy reserve of the Dead Sea which might change in such a way that cannot be currently predicted without further examinations. All this may have an influence on the pace of vaporization of the Dead Sea, on the reflection of light in the area, on the quantity of light the Dead Sea projects on the area. Ultimately, this might also influence the temperature in the area and, simply, the quality of life in this entire area--this is the first thing.

[Tzur] This danger may also reach the Dead Sea plant for the production of potassium and cause it heavy damage.

[Katz] As far as the Dead Sea plants are concerned, I do not think they would be destroyed, far from it. I think this would make the current process for the production of potassium more difficult, because if the cast remains on the surface it would ultimately reach the area of the plants. The machines, the pipelines, the feeding pools, and would pollute the end product. Processes which are not currently known would have to be found for cleaning the potassium of this material.

[Tzur] Another possible impact may be on the exploitation of the solar pools for the production of electricity which are now being built in the Dead Sea on a large scale. The Hebrew University research team has submitted a detailed report on this issue to the electric company and the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure. This research had been ordered by them about 3 years ago. The team urged that further examinations be carried out in a field laboratory before beginning the construction of the sea-to-sea canal. However, neither the electric company nor the Ministry of Energy have yet made any comment. Professor Katz claims this matter would become an endless source of trouble if the examinations are not conducted as soon as possible, bearing in mind that the entire project gives rise to many questions regarding the future consequences, the like of which the state of Israel has never known. [End recording]

Geologist's Assessment Criticized

TA171722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The sea-to-sea canal project steering committee has announced that its members regret the publications by Prof Amitay Katz, who argued that the sea-to-sea canal will turn the Dead Sea into a gypsum porridge as a result of mixing waters from the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea. The committee members said that Katz had taken things out of context and that the issue is even now under scrutiny. Professor Katz of the Hebrew University said yesterday that there is a possibility that such large gypsum crystals will form that the entire ecological balance in the region will change, the potassium plants will be hurt and the canal will be something that will be regretted for ages to come.

CSO: 4323/11

'MA'ARIV' VIEWS EGYPTIAN 'COOLING' OF RELATIONS

TA221409 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Jun 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Egypt Is Cross"]

[Text] What has been happening in the field of normalization between Israel and Egypt? Is there any truth behind the report published in the Egyptian AL-SIYASAH (which is not one of the more serious Egyptian newspapers), saying that the government of Egypt has decided to suspend the bilateral relations in various fields?

No doubt Egypt is currently seeking paths to demonstrate its anger with the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi reactor, toward which end not only has it frozen a number of activities agreed upon and planned for the near future, but it has also taken anti-Israel positions in every international forum where it has had the opportunity to show its solidarity with the Arab world. However, what is the degree of sincerity behind those demonstrative moves by Cairo? And how long will this foul wind blow in our relations?

One can gather from the fact that the Egyptians are at present disinterested in the exchange of youth delegations planned for this summer, and yet want to continue the talks on the establishment of the multinational force which will be entrusted with supervisory missions in the Sinai following the [Israeli] pullback that there is no attempt on the part of Cairo to question the very peace process. With all the dismay Egypt has been showing following the attack on the nuclear reactor near Baghdad, it does not want to do a thing that might either undermine or delay the preparations for the final stage of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, scheduled for April 1982.

Yet it seems that Israel has been playing into Egypt's hands when it revealed readiness to allow Egypt to activate punitive measures without reacting. The Israeli zeal for additional normalization moves is well-known, but it should not exceed the Egyptian enthusiasm after the preparations for the final stage of the withdrawal are complete.

If Egypt wants to cool or freeze the development of relations for some time, it should be told that it would not be free to choose as it wills the areas which it wants to freeze. If there are no youth delegation exchanges until the anger subsides, if no agricultural projects are begun until the moods calm down, there is no understanding why Israel should nevertheless agree to continue the negotiations on the establishment of the Sinai supervision force as though nothing has happened.

If they are not in a hurry, what is the rush on our part?

CSO: 4323/11

IDF RADIO ON ARMS SMUGGLING INTO GAZA STRIP

TA221654 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Report by military correspondent Sha'ul Stav]

[Text] In recent months the security forces have chalked up some major achievements in the fight against terrorism in the Gaza Strip. A large number of squads have been uncovered and many cases of murder and sabotage have been solved. Today, with the prime minister's approval, two houses in the al-Burayj refugee camp near Khan Yunus, in which terrorists from a recently uncovered squad in the region had resided, were demolished. Two attacks against Israeli targets are attributed to this squad. The first, was throwing a grenade at an Israeli vehicle last January. At that time, members of the Golan family, from Moshav Hibbat Ziyon, were seriously hurt. The second was the blowing up of a military gas station near the Erez checkpoint in June 1980. The security forces arrested Khalil Ibrahim (Washah) as a suspect in the perpetration of these acts; his friend, Hasan 'Ali (al-Kurnaj), is also wanted in connection with the same attacks. The security force's investigation in this matter is continuing.

The resurgence of terrorism in the Gaza Strip recently is being attributed by security sources to several factors. In 1972, when terrorist activity was virtually brought to a halt in the Gaza Strip, many terrorist cells were formed which for years kept a low profile. With the renewed flow of combat material and the arrival of new terrorist leaders in the Gaza Strip--most of them from Egypt--these cells came to life and began to perpetrate attacks and to commit acts of murder. The period of the resumption of this activity in the Gaza Strip was congruent with the start of the implementation of the peace agreement with Egypt. The new border between the two countries enabled the smuggling of arms and ammunition on a significant scale from Egypt into the Strip. It emerges that the arms and ammunition found in the terrorists' possession came from diverse sources. Some were acquired from criminal elements--including also Jewish elements: it bears stressing that there is integration between Jewish and local criminals in the spheres of drugs and prostitution, for example, and also where arms are concerned.

Another source for the arms is Sinai bedouin. Over the years they have collected arms, ammunition and explosives that were abandoned in the Sinai peninsula. These bedouin have also apparently discovered abandoned Egyptian armories. Thus the terrorists came into the possession of light weapons, grenades, fuses, ammunition and tnt, which were smuggled across the border from Sinai into the Gaza Strip. These arms, smuggled by bedouin, constitute the main part of the Gaza terrorists' combat materiel. This is stressed by the security sources.

CSO: 4323/11

NAVY REVEALS NEW EQUIPMENT IN USE

TA231233 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Report from the midday newsreel]

[Text] The Israeli Navy today disclosed new weapons systems in its possession, among them the sea-to-sea harpoon missile, mounted on missile boats, capable of hitting enemy craft sailing far beyond the horizon up to a range of approximately 100 km. Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, visited the navy base today, and he telephoned this report:

[Begin recording] The missile boats--the Israeli Navy's chief weapons--on which are mounted Gavri'el missiles and sophisticated guns, have recently also been equipped with the U.S.-made harpoon missile capable of hitting maritime targets beyond the horizon line at a distance of up to 100 km. The missile is about 4.5 meters long and it is equipped with a high explosive warhead. When launched, it weighs about 3,800 kg. It is equipped with an active homing radar which guides it toward the target after it is launched in a pre-set trajectory, without further intervention by the launching ship. The harpoon is designed to operate in all weather conditions.

After it is launched, the missile moves in a ballistic path without being maneuverable. After the solid fuel is finished and the booster is separated from the body of the missile, a jet engine is activated and the missile enters the last stage of its navigation--hitting the enemy's ship.

The Egyptian Navy and the Libyan Navy are also equipped with sea-to-sea missiles: the Libyans have the "Otomat"-type missile, whose range is approximately 180 km; and the Egyptians have the "Exocet" whose range is about 130 km. The introduction of the harpoon missile into active navy duty is intended to close that gap.

The navy also disclosed today the existence of an "'Aliya"-type missile boat, carrying a helicopter, intended to spot submarines and to counter them. The ship was launched at the Israeli shipyards about a year ago. It is armed with Gavri'el missiles, guns and machineguns and its velocity is about 32 knots. [End recording]

CSO: 4323/11

HOUSING PLAN APPROVED IN JERUSALEM VICINITY

TA221125 Jerusalem POST in English 22 Jun 81 p 2

[Report by Avraham Rabinovich]

[Text] An outline plan for northern Jerusalem envisaging construction of 13,000 housing units for Jews and 20,000 for Arabs was approved last night by the city council.

The plan, which covers the bulk of municipal territory north of French Hill, is one of the most far-reaching proposals put forward by the planning authorities since the city's reunification.

Included is the 4,400 dunams expropriated last year between French Hill and Neve Ya'akov on which the housing development of South Neve Ya'akov is to be built. The Housing Ministry is planning to begin clearing land for this development--which will be the largest in Jerusalem--within 2 months.

Most of the 13,000 dunams in the plan is Arab-owned land which has been frozen for development since 1967 because of the absence of any legal outline plan for the area. Yesterday's plan will release this land for development, mostly at prevailing densities. Some sections, such as the Nusaybah houses in Shu'afat, will have higher densities than are normal in the Arab sector.

The plan will next be considered by the District Planning Commission, which will present it for public objections.

A major element of the plan is a transportation network which includes four north-south roads in the northern panhandle of Jerusalem. The easternmost, just below the watershed, is to be an urban boulevard which will serve the Jewish population between Neve Ya'akov and French Hill. As proposed by city engineer Amnon Niv, the tree-lined road will be fronted by apartments, offices, shops and hotels.

Slightly to the west will be highway number one linking the Damascus gate area of the old city with the northern part of the city and a new road link to Tel Aviv via Bet Horon. To its west the existing Ramallah Road which will be reduced in function to a local road. A new road is to be built to its west to link the Arab areas between Shu'fat and 'Atarot.

The area is to be cut by two major east-west roads. One will run from Ramot through Bayt Hanina to the village of Hizma east of Jerusalem. The other will run from Moza through Shu'fat to Ma'ale Adummim.

A large shopping center is to be built at the intersection of the Ramot-Hizma Road and the north-south "boulevard" at a point northeast of Tall Al-ful.

The Housing Ministry has objected to Niv's proposal to allocate land in south Neve Ya'akov for workshops and light industry to provide local employment. The argument is thus far unresolved and that section has been left for future planning.

CSG: 4300/22

WEST BANK COLLEGES ACCUSE GOVERNMENT OF HARASSMENT

TA181828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Report from the evening newsreel]

[Excerpts] The higher-education institutions in the territories today issued a manifesto protesting what they term the military government's plot against the universities, the students and the academic staff. The manifesto was published in a meeting held today at the East Jerusalem Trade Unions House. In the last few weeks, there has been growing agitation in Judea and Samaria universities. Our correspondent, Arye Gus, reports on this:

[Begin recording] Violations of order in Judea and Samaria universities have become an everyday spectacle, and even the most experienced attorneys no longer get excited over arrests of students. Recently, a new style has seeped into the methods employed by the students directed by the terrorist organizations: well-organized protest marches in which hundreds of students participate, often accompanied by staff members, too. These demonstrations, which began early this month to mark the first anniversary of the assassination attempts against the Judea and Samaria mayors, later continued to protest arrests of fellow students, the death of an al-Duhayshah [refugee camp] student, the military government's acts and, finally, against the settlements.

The students argue that the military government is responsible for the order disruptions. Following a stone-throwing incident in Ramallah when a car was stoned, the students argue, security forces broke into a hotel that is serving as a dormitory for the students. One of the officers threatened those present, saying: From now on we will deal with you in a new way.

Students in the territories have been mentioning mass arrests, searches, or what is termed in military jargon harassing, and have protested incidents where students were taken off buses and sent to school on foot, and so on and so forth. To these charges, the military government's response is: Nothing of this sort has ever occurred; we detain suspects, interrogate them and operate according to the stipulations of the law.

One of the suspects that was questioned this week was the dean of the Bi'r Zayt University, Dr Gabi (Baramki). He is suspected of having organized a protest march early this week, from the college to the district command, to protest student arrests.

Military sources have emphasized that Dr (Baramki) has been operating according to directives from outside. The previous dean, Dr Hanna al-Nasir, who was expelled from the region, has recently been elected to the PLO's Executive Committee. His position in that organization is to be responsible for higher education in the territories.

The students maintain that the military government is employing a new method: they claim that in order to hurt the Palestinian people's higher education studies, the military government would like to shut down the universities, but this will have one disadvantage--in terms of propaganda this will be a poor step and therefore, the students argue, the military government has instead been harassing the students, thus preventing studies.

To all these charges, the military government replies by saying: Nonsense. The order violations in the universities are totally severed from any step taken by the military government. The demonstrations and the marches are connected to dates such as the 6-day war or local incidents like the death of the youth shot at during an incident in the course of an IDF patrol in al-Duhayshah. In other places, such as, for instance, the al-Najah College in Nabulus--the military government continues to explain--the violations of the order stem from internal disputes among the students against the backdrop of organizations and ideologies. Be that as it may, the students protest the military government's attitude, while the military government says: We will see that the law is abided by and we will prevent any disruptions of the order. [End recording]

CSO: 4323/11

INTENSIFIED SETTLEMENT EFFORTS IN WEST BANK REPORTED

TA223034 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A town bearing a religious character is to be established near Qarne Shomron; it will be called Emanu'el. This was reported today at a news conference by the representatives of the company that is building the town. The secretary of the firm, Mordekhay Zisser, said that all the investments in the new town are private. So far, over \$2.5 million has been invested in groundwork and in land purchases. The town is being planned for 600 residential units, and the builders say that its existence will lighten the housing shortage that now exists in religious centers such as Bene Beraq and certain neighborhoods in Jerusalem. Only religious residents will be able to purchase apartments and live in the new town.

In the past 4 years about 2 billion shekels have been invested in Judaea and Samaria in the establishment of about 30 new settlements and 8 nahal outposts. Nor does this include the money invested in the expansion and development of existing settlements. This was reported today to our correspondent by the settlement department [of the Jewish Agency]. At this time special efforts are being made to complete the establishment of another few new settlements and nahal outposts even before the election. Here is our reporter Yig'al Goren.

[Begin videotape] The race against time continues full blast in Judaea and Samaria. At the order of Minister Sharon, special efforts are now being made to try to complete as quickly as possible the infrastructure work in the new outposts and settlements even before the elections. Hence, on the transverse Judaea road, between Hebron and Bet Guvrin, work has recently begun on the establishment of a nahal outpost to be called Mitzpeh Guvrin. This outpost is one of a series of outposts going up in Judaea and Samaria. The system is to create facts on the ground even before the election, with the intention of finding in the future--if possible--civilian settlement groups that will take over from the nahal groups. The establishment of military outposts is a very rapid process which does not require the series of approvals which is required for civilian settlements.

In parallel, work is going on to quickly complete another few civilian settlements, like this one, Na'ale 'Amos, which is southeast of Bethlehem. Work here got underway just 2 months ago, and already in 2 days' time the ceremony dedicating the settlement will take place. What makes this new settlement different from other settlements which have been established in recent years across the green line is the fact that persons from the Esh Hatorah yeshiva will live here. This is a Jerusalem yeshiva of penitents who have decided to transfer the yeshiva and the congregation to the slopes of the Judean desert.

[Settler] They offered us this place so we could build our community where we want to build it, according to the Torah and in accordance with the commandments.

[Goren] How will you earn a living here?

[Settler] There will be factories here. People who are already working in [word indistinct] can continue with that. In a community settlement, everyone must see to his livelihood.

[Goren] By the way, do you belong to Gush Emunim?

[Settler] No, we have no affiliation with them. We are not members of Gush Emunim and we do not have the same ideology.

[Goren] Ma'ale 'Amos and Mikhmas are the last settlements that will be dedicated before the elections. The dedication of these settlements constitutes a milestone in the settlement activity in the past 4 years. In these 4 years, about 2 billion shekels have been invested in Judaea and Samaria in the establishment of about 30 settlements and 8 nahal outposts. The residences in most of the settlements are still temporary, and in the estimation of the Housing Ministry about another 10 billion shekels will be needed to build the permanent residences in all the settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

CSO: 4323/11

BRIEFS

SETTLEMENT NORTH OF JERUSALEM--The cornerstone was laid today for an urban settlement north of Jerusalem, to be called Giv'at Ze'ev after Ze'ev Jabotinsky. The settlement will be located about 10 km from Jerusalem along the planned route of the road from Lod to North Jerusalem. The head of the construction team, Gid'on Hochfeld, told our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh that 800 apartments are about to be constructed at the site, with 1,600 residential units planned for the initial stage. He added that there is already a budget for the construction of the Lod-'Atarut Road to Giv'at Ze'ev. The first settlers there will be members of the Giv'on settlement core who have been residing at the Giv'on camp for the past 4 years. [Text] [TA251124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Jun 81]

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD WINS--The Muslim Brotherhood Organization in the An-Najah University has scored another victory: it won the majority of seats in the student committees. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, reports that last month the Muslim Brotherhood members defeated a coalition of the rejectionist organizations and the communists in the election for the student union, and won all the seats. [Text] [TA241318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 24 Jun 81]

ARABS PERMITTED LAND PURCHASE--Arab citizens will be permitted to purchase state-owned land without any limitations, within the framework of the build-your-own-home scheme, in mixed towns (with Jewish and Arab population). This was decided in senior government levels following an appeal by an Arab youth from Ramla, who had approached the high court of justice on this matter. So far, sale of land was limited to people who had served in the army only. [Excerpt] [TA211952 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Jun 81]

MANPOWER SHIFTS--The number of people employed in public services increased by 23,000, whereas in industry it declined by 9,000 between the last quarter of 1980 and the first of 1981. Data published by the Central Bureau of Statistics indicates a 6 percent increase in the number of people employed in services, with a decrease in the number of people employed in industry and in the entire industrial sector. The number of unemployed people grew from 60,000 in the end of 1980 to 66,000 in the beginning of 1981--a 5 percent increase, or 5.4 percent of the total manpower. The main sectors from which people were ejected in the industry are from the textile, clothing, leather and car production fields. [TA201818 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISIMAR in Hebrew 19 Jun 81 p 11]

IMMIGRATION FROM USSR DOWN--Since the beginning of the year, only 974 new immigrants have arrived from the Soviet Union, out of 5,800 who were allowed to leave. Last year, in contrast, about 5,400 immigrants arrived from the Soviet Union. The dropout rate has thus reached approximately 83 percent. In May, only 214 immigrants arrived in Israel from the Soviet Union. Our correspondent Yisra'el Segal notes that the number of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union this year--5,400--is a 60 percent decline as compared with last year. Our correspondent notes also that there is a nadir in immigration from other countries, including Romania, England, Argentina and South Africa. On the other hand, 88 immigrants from France arrived this month, an increase of over 80 percent as compared with May 1980. [Text] [TA222011 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81]

ANNUAL BUDGETARY DEFICIT--In the first 3 months of the current fiscal year, the pace of expenditure by the governmental departments and the bodies supported by the government totalled a rate which is liable to cause a budget deficit of 40 billion shekels on a per annum basis. This is reported by our economic affairs correspondent, Elisha' Spiegelman. Our correspondent has learned that representatives of the defense establishment and of the treasury will tomorrow discuss the defense establishment's demand for a budgetary addition of about 10 billion shekels. Treasury calculations have shown that the deviation in the subsidies budget requires a budgetary addition of about 12 billion shekels, and according to the assessments, the deviations in other areas--such as the local authorities, the health system, wages and manpower--are liable to total 8 billion shekels beyond what was planned. The director of the budget department denied the report, saying that the data was not accurate. [Excerpt] [TA222008 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81]

DEFENSE ASKS MORE FUNDS--In the wake of the missile crisis and various emergency measures that the IDF was compelled to take in the last few weeks, the defense establishment has decided to ask the government to allocate a special additional budget which will be added to the defense budget. It appears that the first request for an additional budget has been submitted to the treasury in the wake of the measures the IDF adopted in connection with the missile crisis. This sum may increase in the future because various economizing moves which had been decided upon, such as the dismissal of regular army soldiers, have actually been stalled. The IDF's additional expenses mainly stem from the various measures which had been adopted in the wake of the missile crisis, despite the fact that not many reserve soldiers were mobilized. All these measures involved large expenditures. The fact has so far not been made public. However, obviously this issue will provoke a new dispute between the treasury and the defense establishment after the elections. [Text] [TA221205 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jun 81 pp 1-2]

NEW POWER PLANT--The country's first coal-fired power station--though yet to go operational--was dedicated in a ceremony in Hadera yesterday. The new power station consists of four generators, each with a 350 megawatt capacity. It will be fully operational in late 1980 and will supply 40 percent of the nation's power needs. The first unit will go operational by late July of this year and an additional unit will go into operation each year afterwards. It took over 6 years to build the station at a cost of \$750 million. Planning the station required nearly 2 million hours of work, 70 percent of which were performed by Israelis. The power station is the only one in the country equipped to operate on three different types of fuel: heavy industrial fuel, liquid fuel and coal. [TA230935 Jerusalem POST in English 23 Jun 81 p 2]

JERICHO OFFICIALS PROTEST--Members of the Jericho local council are complaining that municipal activities in the town have virtually halted following the recent death of the former Mayor 'Abd al-'Aziz as-Suwayti, and the subsequent order by the military governor that they should not hold a council meeting. Council members claim the military government is interested in bringing about the election and, if necessary, the appointment of a former mayor, Shafiq Bali, who is generally considered a moderate and has the backing of influential circles in Jericho. According to sources in East Jerusalem, most of the councillors would prefer (Jamal Oman an-Nasir), a 35-year-old lawyer, as mayor. [Text] [TA221119 Jerusalem POST in English 22 Jun 81 p 3]

COURT ESTABLISHED ON WEST BANK--The first civilian court in the administered territories has been set up in Qiryat Arba'. It is to deal with Jewish citizens living in Judaea and Samaria who are charged with breaking the local laws. [Text] [TA230633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jun 81]

TERRORIST SUSPECTS ARRESTED--Two employees of AL-FAJR, the East Jerusalem daily, reportedly have been arrested on suspicion of belonging to the terrorist group thought to be responsible for the sabotage on 29 March 1980 of the car of Mahmud Abu (Zuluf), editor of AL-QUDS, the largest East Jerusalem daily. This was learned last night from sources in East Jerusalem. Earlier yesterday, the IDF spokesman announced that security forces had recently uncovered the terrorist group, which also included East Jerusalem residents, correspondence students at a Beirut university, where they were received and trained. The group belongs to George Habash's Popular Front. The two AL-FAJR employees being held are (Mahir Sanduka), hired 2 weeks ago as a radio monitor, and 'Id Ja'bar, who served as a driver. [Text] [TA190814 Jerusalem POST in English 19 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4300/22

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION COMMISSIONED--Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad this evening opened an earth satellite communications station belonging to the Yemeni Telecommunications Corporation and constructed in cooperation with Algeria. Speaking after the opening ceremony, Ahmad Salih Abduh, the deputy minister of communications, said this project was one of many being implemented in cooperation with Algeria. He said that other related projects would be implemented, including the construction of a central telephone exchange; another earth satellite station for the Arab satellite; and another one for the (?intra-) Sputnik of the socialist camp. [Summary] [EA231344 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Jun 81]

IRANIAN OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT--Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has sent an oral message to Ayatollah Khomeyni on bilateral relations and the current situation in the region. The message was given to Muhammad Sadiq, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Revolutionary Guard, who left Aden today after a visit of several days. "The Iranian official described his visit to Democratic Yemen as successful. He told Aden News Agency: We had meetings with officials of Democratic Yemen, headed by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We ascertained through the talks that Democratic Yemen was steadfast and strong in the face of any local reactionary pressures. It will not bargain its principles, whatever the price. He hailed Democratic Yemen's principled and firm stand, both locally and externally, including its stand on the side of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement and its stand on the side of the Iranian revolution. He expressed his pleasure at the growing relations between our two friendly countries, especially as diplomatic relations will soon be raised to the ambassadorial level." [Summary] [EA211618 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jun 81]

CSO: 4304/29

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Riyadh, 22 Jun (KYODO)--The third Japan-Saudi Arabia joint committee meeting ended here Monday with agreement to further expand economic and technical cooperation between the two nations. The meeting had been under way with the Japanese side led by Minister of International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka and the Saudi side by Minister of Planning Shaykh Hisham Nazir. The agreement affirmed that cooperative relations between Japan and Saudi Arabia are progressing smoothly. It also stressed that the two governments give all-out support to a joint petrochemical complex program to be undertaken by the Saudi Arabian Basic Industry Corporation (SABIC) and Japan's Mitsubishi Group. The agreement described the joint project as an epochal event in bilateral cooperative relations. Officials said the Saudis also called on Japan to train Saudi Arabian engineers, cut costs for the project, but that it should be completed by 1985. At the committee meeting, the Saudis sought Japanese cooperation particularly centering on technology and educational training. The two sides agreed to hold at an early date an exhibition in Saudi Arabia of new Japanese technical machinery. Saudi Arabia also asked Japanese cooperation for establishment of a cancer-research center, water research and exchanges of sports personnel. [Text] [OW221225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 22 Jun 81]

JAPANESE WARNED ON FORD DEAL--Riyadh, 23 Jun (KYODO)--Saudi Arabia Tuesday warned Japan's top automaker, Toyota Motor Co, against teaming up with Ford Motor Co, blacklisted by the Arab League for its pro-Israeli stand. The warning was issued by Dr Sulayman al-'Abd al-'Aziz al-Salayyim, Saudi minister of commerce, at his 1-hour meeting with Rokusuke Tanaka, Japan's minister of international trade and industry, visiting here. Al-Sulayyim was referring to reports that Toyota is negotiating with Ford to grant a production license for autos. If Toyota refuses to heed the warning, it would face retaliatory action by Arab League nations, the Saudi minister said. Al-Sulayyim was quoted as telling Tanaka: "This is the formal view of the Saudi Arabian Government. Please convey this view to Toyota and the United States." Tanaka and al-Sulayyim discussed ways of expanding economic cooperation between Japan and Saudi Arabia. [Text] [OW231241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 23 Jun 81]

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received the credentials of Robert Neumann, the new U.S. ambassador to the kingdom; (Titi Abdallah), the new Indian ambassador; 'Abd al-Latif ad Dahab, the new Sudanese ambassador; and Ahmad 'Ali al-Mihanni, the new YAR ambassador to the kingdom. [GF221936 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Jun 81]

PAPER COMMENTS ON FRENCH POLICY TOWARD THE ARABS

GF220715 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 21 Jun 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Mitterrand and Settling Imperialist Accounts"]

[Excerpts] Since French socialist President Francois Mitterrand came to office less than a month ago he has followed a policy hostile to the Arabs and biased toward the Israeli enemy. Although he has not been in office 4 weeks in this short period he has moved France from the advanced position it occupied within the EEC toward the Arab cause to the regressive position which is opposed to Arab nationalism--a position which Imperialist France adopted 25 years ago. On the basis of facts and attitudes we can say the following:

1. A spokesman for the French president reported yesterday that President Mitterrand asked Premier Pierre Mauroy to annul an edict issued by former Premier Raymond Barre which compelled French companies to abide by the Arab boycott of Israel.
2. During the UN Security Council debate on the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor the French delegate opposed the denunciation of Israel, and opposed the imposition of sanctions against it. This biased position reflects the stand of President Mitterrand which is opposed to the principle of supplying Iraq with a nuclear reactor.
3. Two days ago France officially retracted its position toward the PLO that was in line with UN resolutions that regard the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and according to which the PLO was accorded an observer status at the United Nations.

These regressive steps in the French position, with their bias in favor of Israel, reflect President Mitterrand's hostility toward the Arab nation. They also confirm that in 1981 he is trying to settle accounts with the Arab nation, which imperialist France failed to settle in the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956 under the leadership of the socialist Guy Mollet.

Mitterrand is thus behaving according to a retarded imperialist mentality that contradicts the flow of history. He needs someone to remind him what interests France has in the Arab world. Seventy five percent of France's oil supplies come from the Arab world and 10 percent of its exports go to Arab markets.

The Arab nation is by its nature tolerant and is anxious to have close and friendly relations with France. However, this policy which has been adopted by President Mitterrand is not in the interest of France. If he intends to settle the accounts of 1956 he must be aware that history cannot be turned back.

CSO: 4304/31

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

DUBAI'S IMPORTS RISE 16.8 PERCENT IN 1980

CF191038 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 19 Jun 81 p 12

[Article by staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Dubai's imports during 1980 rose by more than DH 2.8 billion to DH 19.55 billion. This was an increase of 16.8 percent over the Amirate's 1979 imports of DH 16.7 billion.

Dubai's declared exports went up by four times over the 1979 figures. The total exports, recorded during the year, were DH 951.420 million, as against DH 237.480 million for 1979.

These figures have been released in the Dubai External Trade Statistics for 1980 issued by Dubai Government.

The imports registered increase in almost all categories, such as food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, crude materials (inedible except fuels), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, animals and vegetable oils and fats, chemicals, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, other commodities and miscellaneous items.

The most significant increase was in the import on consumer goods. Less mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials were imported during 1980, although the cost was higher by 17 percent over the 1979 level. At the same time, due to drop in prices, more chemicals, artificial resins and plastics were imported, mainly as raw materials for the local industries.

The increase in the exports was due to the inclusion of the petroleum gases and aluminium exports for the first time which together account for more than half of the total exports. This high figure is also due to the inclusion of substantial quantities of local manufactures which in the past were classified as reexports owing to insufficient details.

Transit traffic was heavier during the year owing to unusually high tonnage removed to Iran. Through-shipment cargo was 18 percent higher than in 1979--a normal development.

In his introduction to the report, Mr W. R. Duff, financial expert, central accounts section, Dubai, said that although the new major projects forecast in the last year's trade review have not materialized and direct government expenditure on projects remains low, the economy remains buoyant, emphasizing the strength of the independent commercial sector. Several major commercial projects are now either complete or on the point of completion and a lull in large-scale construction is expected.

The cost of living has levelled out in Dubai. If reduced rentals are taken into consideration, the middle income group index showed little or no increase in 1980, and 1981 trade indicators all point to increased movement and prosperity, Mr Duff said.

CSO: 4300/23

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

EDUCATION BUDGET--The 5-year plan of the Ministry of Education and Youth (1981-85) will have an outlay of DH 2.1 billion. Announcing this, Mr Sa'id Salman, minister of education and youth, said in Abu Dhabi yesterday that during this period 56 kindergartens and 126 primary schools would be built in addition to expanding secondary schools and constructing stadiums and sport clubs. The minister said DH 500 million would be spent annually on building these projects. [Text]
[GF231539 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 23 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4300/23

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER TO BE TRIED--San'a', 21 Jun (GNA)--The trial of Mr 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, former YAR foreign minister, will begin in San'a' tomorrow, Monday. Saba' News Agency quotes a responsible source in the state security court as saying that al-Asnaj's trial will be open. The agency adds that the procedures of arbitration on the charges against the former Yemeni foreign minister have been finalized. The agency discloses some of the charges, which include conspiring against the state's security and attempting to harm his country's relations with several Arab states. Mr al-Asnaj was a member of the People's Constituent Assembly's Consultative Council, which issued a decision withdrawing confidence from him. [Text] [JN212059 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 2035 GMT 21 Jun 81]

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Jidda, 17 Jun (SPA)--Foreign Ministry protocol service chief Salim Sunbul today received a copy of the credentials of the new YAR ambassador to Saudi Arabia, 'Ali Ahmad al-Mahni. [LD180755 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1344 GMT 17 Jun 81]

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July 7, 1981